

2.  
ns  
as  
er  
st-  
ps,  
of  
ies  
er,  
of  
ns,  
m,  
se-  
tax  
the  
ent  
ase  
  
he  
rs,  
to  
es:  
gh  
m-  
ne-  
ad  
m-  
ild  
or-  
ted  
the  
and  
the  
the  
ial  
ial  
out  
er-  
se-

EXHIBIT THE  
No. 671.

# Saturday



# Magazine.

DECEMBER

17<sup>TH</sup>, 1842.

PRICE  
{ ONE PENNY.

THE CATHEDRAL OF EVREUX, IN FRANCE.



EVREUX CATHEDRAL, FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

## THE CATHEDRAL OF EVREUX.

THE city of Evreux, situated in the department of the Eure, in Normandy, has lost much of its ancient splendour. Before the revolution it contained, besides the Cathedral, nine parish churches, two abbeys, and several convents. Most of the churches have been taken down or desecrated; the abbeys and convents have been destroyed; and the Cathedral alone stands forth as a monument of former greatness and a brilliant specimen of ancient art.

Evreux is agreeably situated, in a fertile valley inclosed to the north and south by ranges of hills. It is surrounded by gardens and orchards, which with its broad and well kept streets give it an air of neatness and cheerfulness; although the houses are neither large nor lofty, and the city altogether has no claim to be considered a handsome one. The Cathedral is a noble and imposing object, and delights the eye of the traveller as he approaches the town. The great blemish to its beauty (of which we shall speak presently) is scarcely discernible at a distance, and the impression of beauty and elegance, though not of magnitude, is conveyed by this fine cathedral.

Our illustration represents the north-west view of this building, and will give an idea of the pure Gothic style of its more ancient parts, and of the disfigurement it has undergone by the erection (in a different style of architecture) of the west front and towers. At the intersection of the transept and the nave the cathedral is crowned with a central tower and spire, the latter being considered one of the most delicate, light, and elegant spires of the size that was ever constructed. The central tower is plain and octangular. The four sides, which face the points of the compass, are occupied with large pointed windows of four lights each, headed with simple tracery: the other four sides are plain solid walls, up the middle of each of which runs a plain half hexagonal turret, with loop-holes to give light to the staircases constructed within it. The parapet on all sides is of good flowing tracery, pierced through. The turrets are terminated by pinnacles and tracery, and rise above the parapet of the tower, at the eight angles of which rise as many pinnacles, but of larger size than those on the turrets. The spire, which is also octangular, rises from within the tower; and around the base of it are pinnacles which are attached to the spire by flying buttresses. There are pointed windows one above another on all sides of the spire; they reach to the top, and have bands of tracery between each window.

The upper portion of the north side of the building is plain; the flying buttresses, of which there are two to every upright buttress one above the other, being neither pierced nor panelled, give to this part of the edifice a dull and heavy appearance. But the side chapels below are of a more ornamented description, as is also the library, which projects on this side beyond the outer walls of the chapels to the level of the north front of the transept. Each chapel has a pointed window of five lights, with rather rich tracery in the head, and an acute angled canopy over, rising far above the parapet: between each window is a delicate buttress ending in a crocketed pinnacle rising equally above the parapet, which is filled with good open tracery.

The north front of the transept is, however, the grand attraction in the exterior of Evreux Cathedral. The extreme richness and grace of the architecture would have induced us to choose the representation of that front as the illustration of our article; but in that view, the faults of the western façade are less distinctly seen, and as it is well to be made acquainted with the blemishes as well as the beauties of works of ancient art, we have thought it right to take the north-west view instead. We must therefore refer the reader to WINKLE'S *French Cathedrals*, where he will find a

beautiful plate, with the north-east view, and where is also given the following description.

But the jewel of Evreux Cathedral is the north front of the transept. For this portion of the edifice it has been long and justly celebrated; and for this portion alone, a journey to Evreux will not be thought too much to undertake by the lover of Gothic architecture. It has been ever esteemed as a perfect example of the flamboyant style. The plan of it is the usual one, and in design is very similar to the south front of the transept of Beauvais Cathedral; the difference between them is, however, entirely and very greatly in favour of Evreux. The flanking towers are very rich, without exceeding in richness the intervening space, and they are finished with very graceful clusters of canopies and pinnacles. The south front of the transept of Beauvais astonishes and dazzles; the north front of the transept of Evreux Cathedral satisfies and delights the beholder. The epithets proper to the former are gorgeous and superb, to the latter, graceful and elegant. The architect of Beauvais seems to have made an experiment of how much ornament could be crowded into a given space, while the architect of Evreux, having thoroughly studied the subject and selected the choicest detail from the almost endless variety in the storehouse of Gothic architecture, has so combined and applied it, as to produce in the north front of this transept the most perfect masterpiece of the style and age in which it was erected.

Without dwelling longer on the exterior of the building we must briefly notice the effect to the spectator on entering the cathedral by the western front, which, we may remark, has only one entrance door instead of three, as is usual in other cathedrals. The first impression is that the nave is too narrow for its height, and so indeed it is, there being barely twenty-one feet space between the columns. "The spectator as he walks along the nave, feels as it were, pent up and elbowed by the pillars on either side." The arches are semicircular and of Norman workmanship, but the mouldings are more complicated than is usual in buildings of similar date. The interior of the tower is open to the top and elegantly vaulted. The ends of the transepts are extremely beautiful. The choir is of better proportions than the nave or the transepts. The chapels of the nave and choir are very similar, but the Virgin chapel is much larger than the rest, and in its decorations and proportions is considered equal to any chapel of its style and size in France. The oak skreens dividing the chapels from the side aisles all round the cathedral are of oak, and of most elegant and varied design. Their beautiful carving is, however, much obscured by a coating of dull red paint. The stained glass of this cathedral, and especially of the Virgin chapel, is reckoned to exceed in beauty and richness any other in France. The dimensions of the cathedral are thus stated. The total length externally, including the Virgin chapel, is 368½ feet; internally, exclusive of that chapel, 262 feet. The nave, including the central tower, is 155½ feet in length, and 21 in breadth, clear of the columns: the side aisles, clear of the same, are not much more than 12 feet broad. The transept is 112 feet in length, and about 23 in breadth. The choir from the entrance to the middle of the apse is about 95 feet in length, and 33 in breadth exclusive of the stalls. The side aisles of the choir are broader than those of the nave, and the side chapels beyond somewhat less both in length and breadth.

The early history of Evreux Cathedral is involved in much mystery. The founder of the Christian church in that place is generally admitted to have been St. Taurin; but it is not precisely known at what time he lived, or by whom he was sent; though he is supposed to have been one of the missionaries sent into Gaul by Fabian, bishop of Rome, in 243. Some historians contend that Evreux remained in Pagan darkness until after the middle of the fourth century, and that the death of St. Taurin, by whom the Gospel was powerfully and successfully preached, did not take place till the beginning of the fifth century.



An ancient tradition at Evreux informs us that the first cathedral church was a temple of Diana, which St. Taurin took and purified, and consecrated for the worship of the true God. This ancient cathedral appears to have existed up to the time of the Norman invasion, in the ninth century, when the city and neighbourhood were completely sacked and destroyed.

At length the Christian religion was embraced by Rollo, the Norman leader, and he rebuilt all the churches which had been destroyed. The cathedral, however, was left to serve as a parish church, and a new cathedral was built in the interior of the city, in the Roman style of architecture, and on the site occupied by the present edifice. This second cathedral was almost entirely rebuilt in the eleventh century, and was, according to one account, dedicated by our Archbishops of Canterbury and York, as they were on their way from Rome to England in 1072. Of this cathedral in its original state, as built by Rollo, and in its renovated state, as restored in 1072, some vestiges are supposed to remain in two arches of the nave nearest the transept in the present cathedral, and in six other semicircular arches of the nave. The church was so much injured by fire, that it is said to have been repaired from the foundations in 1126. It also shared the fate of the other churches of Evreux in 1194, when the King of France overthrew them, dispersed the relics, and put the inhabitants of the city to the sword. By whom or at what time the cathedral was repaired after these great injuries we have no intelligence. But the grand re-edification of the fabric was carried on during the bishopric of Jean Balue, commencing in 1465. At his instigation Louis XI. granted immense funds for the purpose, and thus were accomplished the building of the central tower and spire, the sacristy, the library, the chapel of the Virgin behind the choir, several arches and buttresses for the support of the choir itself, and part of the cloisters. Subsequently the outer walls of the side aisles were rebuilt, so that a new dedication of the whole fabric was deemed necessary, which ceremony was performed 19th March, 1547.

The beauty of the works carried on under the skilful superintendence of Bishop Balue was sadly contrasted with the debased style of architecture introduced by one of his successors in the episcopate. The cathedral having again suffered by fire, during the time of Gabriel le Veneur, that bishop spent vast sums upon the edifice, and rebuilt at his own expense the west front with its towers; but instead of adopting the style of the north front, and thereby rendering his cathedral one of the most perfect of ecclesiastical edifices, he spoiled the effect of the whole exterior by injudicious and unpleasing details, quite out of keeping with the rest of the building.

The extraordinary skill of Bishop Balue makes us desirous to know something more of him in his episcopal character. He is said to have raised himself from the lowest to almost the highest station, by unusual address and cleverness. He was the son of a tailor, or according to some, of a miller, and having chosen the ecclesiastical profession, he first became a sort of house steward to the bishop of Poitiers, who appointed him executor to his will. He is described as being unfaithful to the trust reposed in him, and altering the will in his own favour. He afterwards became steward to the bishop of Angers, who made him his grand vicar, and took him to Rome. On his return, Balue contrived to be introduced to the court of Louis XI., and so insinuated himself into the king's favour, that he became privy councillor, grand almoner, and bishop of Evreux. Not content with this, Balue coveted and obtained the bishopric of Angers, which he held in conjunction with that of Evreux. In 1467 he was created a cardinal, notwithstanding very unfavourable reports of his character. An act of treachery towards the king subsequently led to his imprisonment, and he suffered many hardships during

a confinement of twelve years. Finally regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and was received with every mark of favour by the Pope. On the death of Louis XI. he returned to France as the pope's legate, but on the death of Pope Sixtus IV. he returned to Rome and assisted in electing Innocent VIII. He died near Ancona, October, 1491, in the seventieth year of his age. Such was the questionable character of the person whose taste and judgment are so eminently displayed in the Cathedral of Evreux.

#### OYSTERS.

OYSTERS are produced and grow in all seas and salt-water. One oyster brings forth many thousands; the young or spawn of them are increased in numberless quantities between May and August, yearly, in which time none are taken or marketed; that season is called their sickness, in which they are not fit to be eaten. The spawn, or brood oysters, are not subject to destruction, as the eggs and fry of many other sorts of fish are: nor are they bait or food to any other fish; nor are they marketed for consumption if taken till of due size, but laid again in the fisheries to grow. The oyster spawn is distributed all over seas, rivers, and waters, by the flux and reflux of the tide,—for when the eggs, or spat, as the fishermen call it, are first shed, they rise in a very small bubble, like oil, or glue, and float on the surface of the waters, and are moved to and fro, till by the air and sun they are brought to maturity, and the shell formed; and then by their natural gravity they subside, and always remain at the place where they fall.

#### MUSIC RECALLED.

STRANGE power hath Memory to fill the ear  
With music wafted from the distant past;  
From scenes and times that would not, could not last;  
When choral strains, melodious, deep, and clear,  
Burst from the lips of friends and kindred dear,  
Convened to celebrate the solemn fast,  
Or pouring grateful accents, the repast  
Concluded where they found the Saviour near.  
Oh! sweetest echoes! oft return and bring  
Those to remembrance, who in sinless lays  
Now chant in heaven, and those afar whose praise  
Still is of earth—imperfect like my own;  
For thus in fancy while I hear them sing  
Communion I enjoy, though distant and alone.—D. D. S.

WHEN the mind is under the influence of strong prejudices, of violent passions, or inveterate habits, and when under these circumstances it becomes necessary to rectify error, to dissipate delusion, to reprove sin, and bring the offender to a sense of his danger and his guilt; there is no way in which this difficult task can be so well executed, and the painful truths, that must be told, so successfully insinuated into the mind, as by disguising them under the veil of a well-wrought and interesting parable.—BISHOP PORTEUS.

In our pursuit of the things of this world, we usually prevent enjoyment by expectation; we anticipate our own happiness, and eat out the heart and sweetness of worldly pleasures, by delightful fore-thoughts of them: so that when we come to possess them, they do not answer the expectation, nor satisfy the desires which were raised about them, and they vanish into nothing: but the things which are above are so great, so solid, so durable, so glorious, that we cannot raise our thoughts to an equal height with them; we cannot enlarge our desires beyond a possibility of satisfaction.—TILLOTSON.

EASILY, and from the smallest chink, the bitter waters of strife are let forth; but their course cannot be foreseen; and he seldom fails of suffering most from their poisonous effect who first allowed them to flow.—BLAIR.

THE most approved teachers of wisdom, in a human way, have required of their scholars, that to the end their minds might be capable of it, they should be purified from vice and wickedness. And it was Socrates's custom, when any one asked him a question, seeking to be informed by him, before he would answer them, he asked them concerning their own qualities and course of life,

## SPARE MINUTES.

## RESOLVED MEDITATIONS AND PREMEDITATED RESOLUTIONS.

HE that will not be persuaded to leap down from an high chamber at once, cometh willingly down by the stairs: and yet the declining degrees of his winding descent make it not less downward to him, but less perceived of him. His leap might have brought him down sooner, it could not have brought him down lower. As I am then fearful to act great sins, so I will be careful to avoid small sins. He that contemns a small fault commits a great one. I see many drops make a shower: and what difference is it, whether I be wet either in the rain, or in the river, if both be to the skin? There is small benefit in the choice, whether we go down to hell by degrees or at once.

HE that too much admires the glory of a prince's court, and drawn up thither by his ambition, thinks high places to be the highest happiness; let him view the foggy mists, the moist vapours, and light exhalations drawn up from the earth by the attractive power of the glorious sun-beams: which when they are at highest, either spend themselves there in portending meteors, to others' terror and their own consumption; and either by resolution are turned into rain, or congelation into hail or snow, which sink lower into the earth at their fall, than they were at their ascending. For my part, I may admire such a glowing coal, I will not with the satyr kiss it. As I think it not the least and last praise to please princes; so, I know, it is not the least danger of times to live with them, *procul a Jove, procul a fulmine*. He presumes too much of his own brightness that thinks to shine clear near the sun; where, if his light be his own, it must be obscured by comparison: if borrowed from the sun, then is it not his, but another's glory. A candle in the night's obscurity shows brighter than a torch at noon-day. And Caesar thought it a greater glory to be the first man in some obscure town, than the second man in Rome, the head city of the world.

It is a common custom but a lewd one, of them that are common lewd ones by custom, to wound the fame and taint the reputation of their neighbours with slanders; and having no less impotency in their tongues, than impurity in their hearts, form both opinions and censures according to the mould of evil in themselves. And this they do, either with the lapwing to divert, by their false cries, the travelling stranger from finding the nest of their filthiness, or with the curtailed fox in the fable, to endeavour to have all foxes curtailed: or, with the fish sepia, to darken with the pitchy ink of aspersions, all the water of the neighbourhood, that so themselves may scape the net of censure, justly cast to catch them. Or else, to have themselves thought as good as any other, they will not have any thought good, that dwells near them. I will therefore suspect him as scarce honest, who would (with a slander) make me suspect another as dishonest. I will not presently disrespect him as dishonest, whom a lewd person dishonesteth with suspicion. The devil is not more black-mouthed than a slanderer; nor a slanderer less malicious than the devil.

WHEN I see the sun rising from the east in glory, like a giant ready for the course, within an hour's space obscured with mists, darkened with clouds, and sometimes eclipsed with the moon's inferior body: and however without these, after noon declining, descending, setting, and buried under our horizon; I seem to see an earthly king mounting his throne in glory, yet soon clouded with cares, and fear of dangers: sometime darkened in honour by the malicious envy of his subjects: sometimes eclipsed in his dominions by the interposition of foreign powers: and however without these, in a short time descending and setting at the evening of his life, and seldom passing the whole day thereof in perfect continual glory. Then think I, O the odds of comfort in that heavenly and these earthly kingdoms; O the comfort of this odds; there each saint is a glorious king; each king hath his incorruptible crown; each crown a boundless, fearless, endless kingdom. Let me strive for the glory of such a kingdom only, which is a kingdom of such glory.

*Felices animæ quibus hæc cognoscere sola,  
Inque domos superarum scandere, cura fuit.*

[ARTHUR WARWICK, 1637.]

## ON THE FIGURES OF ANIMALS AT THE FEET OF EFFIGIES ON TOMBS.



THE DOG.—From the Tomb of Maud de Cobham, Cobham Church near Rochester.

IN attempting to assign a reason for the frequent occurrence of dogs at the feet of tombs, we shall most probably be right if we simply attribute the circumstance to the affection borne by the deceased for some animal of that faithful class. That these sculptured animals were sometimes intended for likenesses of particular dogs, is evident. Sir Bryan Stapleton, on his brass at Ingham, Norfolk, rests one foot on a lion, the other on a dog; the name of the latter is recorded on a label, *Jakke*. Round the collar of a dog at the feet of an old stone figure of a knight, in Tolleshunt Knight's Church, Essex, letters were formerly traced which were supposed to form the word *Hougo*.

In a Dictionary of old French terms, we find that the word *Gocet* means a small wooden dog, which it was customary to place at the foot of the bed. Now it has been thought that something of this kind was intended in the representation of dogs on tombs, and that this support of the feet merely indicates the old custom of having that sort of wooden resting-place for the feet when in a recumbent posture. But our first supposition appears the more natural, and is supported by the fact, that a large proportion of these sculptured dogs, instead of being placed beneath the feet, are seated on the robe or train, looking upwards with the confidence of favourite animals. Judith, daughter of the Emperor Conrad, is represented on her tomb, (1191) with a little dog in her right hand.

On the tomb of Sir Ralph de Rochford, in Walpole Church, Norfolk, his lady is by his side dressed in a reticulated head-dress and veil, a standing cape to her robe, long sleeves buttoned to her wrists, a quatrefoil fastens her girdle, and a double necklace of beads hangs from her neck. At her feet is a dog looking up, and another couchant. In the chancel at Sherborne, Norfolk, the figure of Sir Thomas Sherborne's lady (1458) has at the right foot a small dog sitting, with a collar of bells.

On a large antique marble in the chancel at Great Harrowden, Northamptonshire, are the portraits of a man in armour and his wife in a winding sheet. The man stands on a greyhound, and the woman has at her feet two little dogs looking upwards, with bells on their collars. This monument is that of William Harwedon and Margery, daughter of Sir Giles St. John of Plump-ton. She died in the twentieth year of Henry VI.

As the custom to which we allude has now entirely passed away, we have felt curious to trace the different examples, and as far as we could, the dates, in which these domestic animals were honoured with a memorial together with their masters or mistresses. The following list of instances in which the custom is observable, is, we believe, correct, and may perhaps be amusing to some of our readers.

On the monument of Robert Lord Hungerford (who died 1459), in Salisbury Cathedral, the feet are sup-



ported by a dog, who has a long coil of rope hanging from his collar.

In Newton Church, near Geddington, Northamptonshire, Richard Tresham, who died 1433, has a dog at his feet.

In Bristol Cathedral an abbot, supposed to be Walter Newbury, 1463, has angels at his head and a dog at his feet.

The lady of Henry Grene, sheriff of Northamptonshire, in the aisle of Luffwick Church in that county, has at her feet a little dog, with studded collar, 1467.

At Roydon, Essex, are two fine brasses of the Colt family, whose mansion was at Netherhall, in that parish. The lady of Thomas Colt, Chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the Privy Council of Edward IV., has a dog at her right foot, 1475.

In the monument in Tewksbury Church ascribed by tradition to George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., and his wife Isabel Nevil, the lady has a dog at her feet.

Also in All Saints Church, Stamford, the brass figure of Alicia Brown, 1491, is similarly supported.

In the middle of the choir at Kidderminster is a marble slab inlaid with the figure of a lady between her two husbands, an old and a young knight in armour. She is habited in the surcoat, and mantle, and cordon, and has a little dog at her right.

In a chapel at the end of the north-aisle of the choir at Exeter is a handsome altar monument, with a rich canopy. On the table lies an alabaster figure of Bishop Stafford, who died 1419, with a dog at his feet, and angels at his head.

The figure of an abbot, robed and mitred, in St. John Baptist's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, has a dog at the feet.

In the church of Higham Ferrars is a slab inlaid with the brass figures of a man standing on a greyhound, and a woman with a little dog at her right foot.

In the chancel of Cobham, Kent, is the monument of Joan, wife of Sir Reginald Braybrook. She had five husbands, one of whom was Sir John Oldecastle, who was hanged and burnt in the reign of Henry V., for Lollardism. At the feet of her sepulchral effigy is a little dog.

In the north chancel of Northfleet Church, Kent, the figure of Sir William Rikhill has a lion at the feet, and Catherine his wife has a little dog. In the south aisle of the same church are large figures, in brass, of a knight with a greyhound, and a lady with a dog.

In the Lady Chapel (now the library), at Hereford, near the door, is a large black stone, inlaid with white stone, representing a knight and lady. The knight in this case has the dog at his feet. The same occurs in an adjoining stone.

Before the step of the altar at Digswell, Hertford, is a fair brass figure of a knight in a round helmet, plated armour, straight long sword at his right-hand side, dagger gone, rowells of spurs in a circle, dog at his feet.

At the end of the north aisle at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, is an alabaster monument of a knight in armour, with a greyhound at his feet, and beside him his wife, having at her feet a dog and a griffin.

In Iselham Church, Cambridge, are the portraits in brass of John Bernard and Elizabeth Sakeoyle, his wife. He died 1451. At his feet is a muzzled bear, at those of his wife a little dog.

In the chapel of Greatham Hospital, Durham, previous to it being rebuilt there was a wooden figure much defaced of a man "in the habit of a secular clergyman," with a cap, his head on a cushion, and at his feet a dog. This we suppose to be coeval with the chapel, which was founded in 1272.

In the south wall of Little Dunmow Church, Essex, is an altar tomb of alabaster, with the figures of a knight in armour, his helmet under his head, his hair cut round; his feet with the lion at them broken off. His lady has

the mitred head-dress richly flowered, a rich stomacher and necklace; and at her feet, which are wrapped in her robe, two dogs.

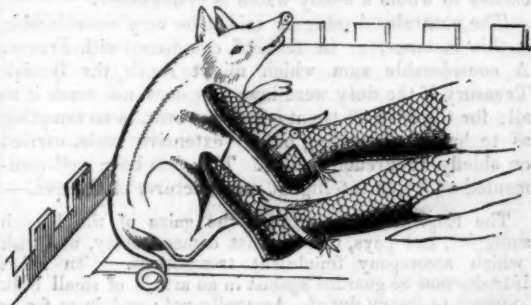
In Aldwinkle Church, in Northamptonshire, is the brass effigy of a man with a garment reaching to his ankles, standing on a dog.

At Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, is the figure of a merchant with a purse at his left side, an angel supporting his head, and a dog at his feet.

In All Saints Church, Newcastle, at the feet of Roger Thornton, 1440, is a dog gnawing a bone.

The greyhound is introduced in pictures of ceremonies from the Bayeux tapestry to the *Champ de Drap d'Or*. Archbishop Greenfield, in York Minster, 1317, has at his feet two dogs, one a prick-eared shock, the other straight-haired and flap-eared; so have the wives of Robert Braunché, at Lynne, 1364. An abbot of L'Espan, near Mans, and another of Evron, in Maine, have a greyhound under their feet. On the French monuments one or both dogs are continually represented gnawing bones or eating acorns; and under the feet of Henry, Seigneur de Pary, in Jard Church, is a dog running.

One of the latest instances in which statues have animals at their feet is, that of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, in 1645, and his countess, in Westminster Abbey. At those of Louis Stuart, Duke of Richmond, and his duchess, there (1639,) they are on coronets in that situation. They hold shields of arms on the corners of the slab of the Duke of Norfolk, at Framlingham. In all these instances they are known supporters of the family arms. At the feet of Louis de la Tremouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia, 1524, in the church of Notre Dame de Thours, the dog lies as usual, but has the arms on his side. Charles de Bourbon, Earl of Soissons, and his countess, have a lion and a dog at their feet, (1633-1643,) in the Carthusian church of Gaillon. The next disposition in which we find animals is, as supporters of various memorials of the parties. Thus, two elephants of white marble bear up the black marble sarcophagus of Sir H. Wood, knight and baronet, (1671,) in the south aisle of Ufford Church, Suffolk, and two griffins the obelisk on the Marquis of Halifax's monument in Westminster Abbey, (1715.)



THE BOAR.—From the Monument of Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, 1290, Earl's Colne, Essex

## ON THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES IN SWITZERLAND.

### II.

SWITZERLAND has long furnished the markets of France with watches. It has been asserted that not ten watches are made in a year at Paris, the whole, with scarcely an exception, being brought from Switzerland. The arrangement is this: France furnishes to Switzerland about fifty thousand watch-movements annually, which the Swiss work up into watches, and send back to France, where the French manufacturers merely examine and rectify them.

This transfer of watches from Switzerland to France is not, however, permitted to be made duty free, a tax of

ten per cent. on the value of silver watches, and six per cent. on that of gold, being imposed. The existence of a tax on so portable an article, leads to smuggling on a scale more or less extensive; but in former times, when the duty was a great deal higher, the smuggling trade was carried on with a boldness almost unparalleled. One manner of smuggling watches was to sew a hundred and twenty, or a hundred and fifty, into the smuggler's waistcoat. The object of the French government in imposing the duty, was quite as much to encourage home manufacture by discouraging foreign, as to obtain an increase of revenue; but the attempt was wholly abortive; not an additional watch was manufactured in the country, nor did the producer or the consumer reap the slightest advantage. The pernicious effects of the system were also experienced in another way,—the whole frontier became infested with bands of revenue defrauders, daring and reckless characters, whose avowed profession was to violate the laws. Since the duty has been fixed at a more moderate rate, smuggling has become less profitable; and a considerable number of watches are introduced in a regular and legitimate way.

With respect to the comparative production of watches in Switzerland and in England, it has been stated, by one of the principal manufacturers of Geneva, that one great advantage which the Swiss possess over the English watch-makers, is the low price at which they can produce the flat cylinder watches, which are at the present time much in request. The watch-makers of Great Britain buy largely both at Geneva and Neuchatel, and scarcely a single watch pays the duty of twenty-five per cent., because the risk of clandestine introduction is small. The average annual export to England, is from eight to ten thousand watches, and the average price about ten pounds sterling. In strictness it may be said that the Swiss watches do not interfere greatly with the English home manufacture, because the parties supplied are, in great measure, different. The English watches are far more solid in construction, fitter for service, and especially useful in countries where no good watch-makers are to be found. On the other hand, the Swiss watches require very delicate treatment. English watches, therefore, are sold to the purchaser who can pay a high price; while the Swiss watches supply the classes to whom a costly watch is inaccessible.

The contraband trade is said to be very considerable in this instance, as in that of commerce with France. A considerable sum which might reach the British Treasury if the duty were low, now does not reach it at all; for the duty of twenty-five per cent. is so tempting as to lead to smuggling on an extensive scale, carried on chiefly by French houses. This has been well commented on by an intelligent manufacturer of Geneva.—

The English consumer pays the gains of the French smuggler, and pays, too, for that damage, delay, and risk which accompany fraudulent transactions. Can illicit introduction be guarded against in an article of small bulk exposed to heavy duty? Assuredly not; and in as far as seizure can be effectual, the additional cost it imposes must be paid by the consumers of a country which imposes the heavy duty. A low duty would bring to the customs a large quantity of the imported watches. If five per cent. were levied, which is in itself a high duty to impose on the productions of a country that levies no duty at all on British goods of any sort, we think it likely that six or seven thousand watches from Geneva, and nearly double that number from Neuchatel, would be entered at the British custom-houses. Now taking the average value at which these watches would be entered to be six pounds sterling, the amount would hardly be less than 110,000*l.* sterling, which would give a yearly income of 5,500*l.*

In a commercial point of view, the surreptitious introduction of Swiss (or as they are more frequently, but erroneously, termed French) watches into England, is perhaps a more important point than the transfer across the French frontier; but this latter has far more of

romance about it. A whimsical instance is narrated as having come under the notice of one of the head customs officers in France. Having on one occasion to travel into Switzerland, the smuggling from which often caused him much official disquietude, he determined to try an experiment on the reputed expertness of the Swiss smugglers. He went to one of the chief watch manufacturers at Geneva, and purchased watches and trinkets to the value of about forty thousand francs; on condition that the seller would guarantee their safe arrival at Paris without paying any duty on crossing the French frontier. The dealer made out the invoice, saying, however, that a premium of ten per cent. must be charged for the risk and expense attending the smuggling of the goods into France; the price and the premium being payable only when the goods had been safely delivered at Paris. The director agreed to all this, and laughed inwardly at the dealer's assertion, that the watches would be at their destination as soon as the purchaser. The director lost not a moment in sending orders to all the customs officers on the frontier to exercise the most active vigilance on the line of posts, to double the frequency of the rounds, to quadruple their patrols, and to search every traveller scrupulously. Meanwhile he ordered his carriage, and posted off to Paris as quickly as the horses could convey him. Hastening into his office, and speaking for a few minutes to some of his attendants, he went to his dressing room, where the first thing he saw on the table was a casket containing the watches! A subsequent inquiry shewed that the packet had travelled in the very carriage with himself, it having been very adroitly conveyed into one of the travelling boxes of the director's carriage, during the hurried preparations for the home journey.

We need not inquire after other examples of a similar kind, of which there are doubtless many; but will proceed to notice another system of smuggling. In 1831, the director of the French Customs made a report to the Minister of Finance, on the subject of the fraudulent introduction of watches and other articles into France by means of *dogs*. An effort had been made in 1825 to check smuggling by horses, but after that time dogs were more employed than before. The first attempts at this singular mode of smuggling were made in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, from whence it spread to Dunkirk and Charleville, and afterwards to Thionville, Strasburg, and Besançon. In 1823 it was estimated that one hundred thousand *kilogrammes* of goods were thus introduced into France, in 1825 nearly two hundred thousand, and in 1826 a still greater amount; all these estimates being reported as rather under the mark. The calculation has been made, on an average, at two and a half *kilogrammes* per dog; although the dogs carry sometimes as much as ten or twelve *kilogrammes* each. The estimate further supposes, that in certain districts, one dog in ten is killed; in other districts, one dog in twenty. In the opinion of many of the customs officers, the number destroyed is very much less than this ratio would indicate. Various manufactured products have been thus introduced, even to the value of ten or twelve hundred francs per dog.

The dogs which are trained to these nefarious purposes, are conducted in packs to the foreign frontier. They are kept without food for many hours, and are then beaten and laden, and at the beginning of the night started on their expedition. They reach the abodes of their masters, which are generally selected at two or three leagues distance from the frontier, as speedily as they can, where they are sure to be well treated and provided with food. The cunning craft of this plan is pretty obvious; for the poor animals, dreading the ill-usage which they receive on the frontier, use all their speed and sagacity to get to the French side, where plenty and good treatment await them. It is said that they



do much mischief by the destruction of agricultural property, inasmuch as they usually take the most direct course across the country. They are, for the most part, dogs of a large size.

The report states, that these carrier dogs, being so tormented by fatigue, hunger, and ill-usage, and hunted by the custom-house officers in all directions, are exceedingly subject to madness, and frequently bite the officers. The dogs, it was stated, have also been trained to attack the custom-house officers in case of interference. Not many weeks ago a circumstance occurred illustrative of the hazards which these men run. Some officers, unarmed as it would appear, saw a troop of dogs passing towards the frontier in a manner which excited their suspicion that the dogs, although not actually bearing loads, were smuggling dogs, (in fact they were going to fetch their loads;) and were about to stop them, but the dogs commenced an attack which drove off the officers, and left the way open to the sagacious animals. Among the measures proposed for the suppression of this mode of smuggling, a premium of three francs per head has been allowed for every fraudulent dog ("chien fraudeur") destroyed; but this plan appears to have been wholly inefficient, though the cost to the government has been so considerable, viz., eleven thousand francs per annum before 1827, and fifteen thousand francs per annum for some years afterwards. More than forty thousand of these ill-used and hard-working animals were destroyed between 1820 and 1830; and premiums to the amount of more than a hundred and twenty thousand francs were paid for their destruction.

The French Government has tried many and varied plans for abating this nuisance. Severe measures of police have been proposed, too severe in fact to be executed. The prefects have required individuals who conducted dogs in leashes, to take out passports as if for foreign countries. The attempts, however, have been ineffectual.

It will be readily seen, that these modes of smuggling are such as England is in a great measure shielded from, by her sea-girt situation. They tend to show how strong is the temptation to the illicit introduction of articles of merchandise, when the articles are small in bulk compared with their value, the import duties large, and the passage across the frontier not interrupted by physical impediments. We offered these details, in the first instance, in more immediate connexion with the Swiss watch-trade; but they apply to a considerable variety of commodities.

## EASY LESSONS IN CHESS.

### X.

The third method of opening your game is called the **QUEEN'S BISHOP'S PAWN'S GAME**, from the circumstance of that pawn being moved one square at the second move. This move was censured by Philidor as being very ill played, because by advancing his Queen's Pawn two squares, your adversary regains the advantage of the move. An assertion which, as Sarratt says, it is presumed cannot be proved. Indeed it has been shown by the analysis of the two celebrated Italian players, Ercole del Rio and Ponziani, that the move may be made without danger.

The Queen's Bishop's Pawn's game is seldom played, probably because Philidor's censure of it may yet have some influence; and also because none of our great players has condescended to patronise the game. There are, however, many striking and peculiar features about this opening: the first player may often succeed in getting an open game, and have a variety of pieces at command; while his antagonist, unless he play correctly, has no time allowed him to bring out his pieces, and although he may have a numerical advantage, it is

valueless, because he cannot bring it to bear upon his adversary.

The following game is selected from a series of games played by the members of the Bristol Chess Club. It is well calculated to illustrate the opening to which the young student's attention is now directed.

### QUEEN'S BISHOP'S PAWN'S GAME.

#### WHITE.

1. K. P. two squares.
2. Q. B. P. one square.

#### BLACK.

1. The same.
2. Q. P. two squares.

This is undoubtedly Black's best move, its tendency is to liberate his pieces and prevent you from establishing your pawns in the centre. You must not take the proffered pawn; you lose time by doing so, and realize the objection made by Philidor of transferring the attack into the hands of your adversary. Your best move is—

3. K. Kt. to K. B. third square.
3. P. takes P.

You may now play Q. to Q. R. fourth sq. checking, and then take the pawn which attacks your K. Kt.; or you may reserve this move, and play a bolder and more scientific one; viz.—

4. K. Kt. takes K. P.
4. K. B. to K. third square.
5. Q. to Q. R. fourth sq., checking.
5. Q. B. P. one square.

Black's fourth move was not good. In seeking to drive away your Kt., he probably overlooked the check at your fifth move, whereby you not only win a pawn, but also defend your Kt. from the attack of his K. B. You may not, it is true, be able to maintain the Kt. in this position; but, in expelling or winning this piece, Black gets an inferior game.

6. Q. takes K. P.
6. Q. to K. second square
7. Q. P. two squares.
7. K. B. P. one square.

By this last move Black wins your Kt., because if you remove it you lose your Q.: but in exchange for the Kt. you get two pawns and a fine position.

8. K. B. P. two squares.

This move is better than playing Q. B. to K. B. fourth square, because you thus unite two pawns in the centre. A second defence is necessary to the Kt., because if you move away your Q. you lose a pawn.

9. K. B. P. takes P.
9. K. B. to Q. B. second square.
10. K. B. to Q. third square.

This move is a very good one, but difficult for you to understand without explanation. It prevents him from playing K. Kt. to B. third square,—a very desirable move for him at the present juncture. Examine this move attentively, and notice its effect in preventing him from playing out the Kt. to K. B. third square. If you had played Q. Kt. to Q. second square, the effect on him would have been the same; but the objection to this move is, that your Q. B., now so usefully employed in commanding five squares, would have been rendered powerless.

10. Q. B. to K. third square.

The object of Black is to support his K. Bishop's file, which would be commanded entirely by your K. R. on playing him to K. B. square.

11. Q. B. P. one square.
11. Q. to K. B. second square.

By this move you still further limit the range of your adversary's pieces, and tend to preserve your own centre pawns, which would be liable to be broken by the advance of the pawns on his Queen's side. Black's position is very much constrained; he therefore moves his Q. in order to give her some scope.

12. K. R. to K. B. square.
12. Q. to K. R. fourth square.

In the present position it is not legal for you to castle on your King's side, but the move of the K. R. to K. B. square is a good one. Indeed it is generally good play to command an open file with a Rook. The reason will be obvious to you.

13. Q. to K. B. third square.

Threatening to play Q. to K. B. eighth square, checking; or should he exchange Queens, to retake with K. Kt. P., thus reducing the game to one of pawns, which on your side would be irresistible.

13. Q. to K. R. fifth square, checking.

14. K. Kt. P. one square.

Black dare not take either your Q. P. or K. R. P. with his Q., on account of the position of your Q. and K. R. He therefore retreats with her.

14. Q. to K. second sq.

15. Q. Kt. to Q. B. third square.

Whenever you have an opportunity, like this, of placing a piece in a favourable position, always take advantage of it, unless there is something to be gained by moving a piece already in the field.

15. Q. Kt. to Q. second square.

16. K. R. P. two squares.

16. Castles with Q. R.

17. Q. B. to K. Kt. fifth square.

In his anxiety to castle in the hopes of escaping from the attack threatened on his King's side, Black appears to have acted precipitately. The remaining portion of the game is very skilful, and deserves your most attentive consideration.

17. Q. to Q. Kt. fifth square.

Black does quite right to abandon his Q. R. to your Q. B. He now threatens your Q. Kt. P., the capture of which will give him a momentary advantage, worthless, however, on account of not being able to follow it up. A Queen in the adversary's field can seldom do much unless supported by pieces; and, in cases like the present, when she ventures among the adverse pieces she runs great risk of being lost. It is a fault very common to young players to employ their Queens more than any other piece. They naturally imagine that because she is the most powerful of all the pieces she can do most execution; whereas, real strength at chess consists, not in the rapid predatory movements of one piece, but in the combination of several pieces. The most accomplished chess player, before he begins to attack, gradually establishes a combination of pieces and pawns, which, when brought to bear, often proves irresistible; and most especially so, when his incautious or inexperienced antagonist wastes his strength in skirmishes, and while gaining temporary advantages neglects to form his defence or counter attack.

18. Q. B. takes Q. R.

18. Q. takes Q. Kt. P.

19. Q. B. takes K. B.

19. Q. takes Q. R., checking.

20. K. to Q. second square.

20. Q. to Q. Kt. 7th sq., checking.

21. K. B. to Q. B. second square.

21. K. takes Q. B.

22. R. to Q. Kt. square.

22. Q. to Q. R. sixth square.

23. Kt. to Q. Kt. fifth sq., checking.

23. Q. B. P. takes Kt.

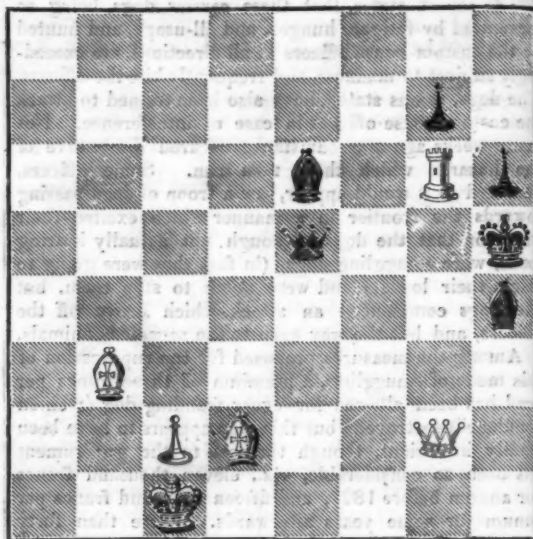
24. Q. takes Q.

The manner in which your adversary's Queen is won is skilful; it is a necessary consequence of a succession of moves foreseen by White, and played with boldness and precision. White has a won game, and we need not pursue the game further. Observe that Black's K. R. and K. Kt. are still at home, and throughout the game they have contributed nothing whatever to its defence. You must avoid leaving your pieces at home unemployed. You would probably smile if a better player than yourself proposed that you should give him the odds of a Rook and a Knight; that is, that these pieces should be removed from the board before you began your game. You would despair of being able to stand against him during a dozen moves, and yet, by keeping these pieces shut up and unemployed, while your adversary brings all his pieces and pawns into play, the effect on your game is similar to giving him the odds of the pieces which you do not use.

The following problems are ingenious. We can assure our young chess students, that they are correctly stated in the diagrams, and hope to find that the solutions have been discovered by many.

**PROBLEM VI.** Black moving first gives checkmate on the move. White moving first gives checkmate in three moves.

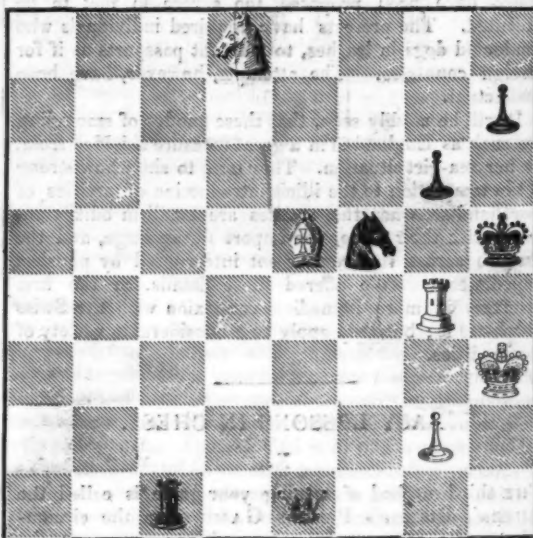
BLACK.



WHITE.

**PROBLEM VII.** White to move first, and give checkmate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

A MORE glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that where the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

IN order to make the two extremes of life unite in amicable society, it is greatly to be wished that the young would look forward, and consider that they shall one day be old; and that the old would look back, and remembering that they once were young, make proper allowances for the temper and manners of youth.—BLAIR.

LONDON:

JOHN WILLIAM PARKER, WEST STRAND.

PUBLISHED IN WEEKLY NUMBERS, PRICE ONE PENNY, AND IN MONTHLY PARTS, PRICE SIXPENCE.

Sold by all Booksellers and Newsvendors in the Kingdom.